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The Daily Commercial.

AN ACCOUNT CURRENT

With Asa Packer and the Democratic Party of Pennsylvania, for State Debt and Bounty Taxes imposed to put Down the Rebellion Cotton Up by Them.

BY HON. T. J. BIGHAM.

Hon. T. J. Bigham, of this city, addressed a Republican mass meeting at Kittanning yesterday, and in his speech presented the books in the account current with Asa Packer and the Democracy of this State, with reference to the State debt and county taxes. The ex-Senator said:

The present contest is primarily confined to this State, and therefore the taxpayers thereof ought to know how the account stands between Packer and the leaders of the Democratic party in the Commonwealth. First, then, the entire State debt which the Republican Administration have been paying off since 1861, was incurred by the Democratic party. I am not saying how far the policy of internal improvements was a wise one. I do not wish to be understood as condemning it in toto. But the entire debt incurred, and fully as much more of *stealings*, was fairly chargeable to the Democratic party. That party was in power say from 1825 to 1858, with scarcely an interruption. Governors Ritner, Johnson, and Pollock were elected by the Whigs, but even then at least one branch of the Legislature was Democratic. The highest amount ever reached by that debt was $41,861,515 18. Then came the war debt incurred in putting down this Democratic rebellion, for which the Democratic leaders in this State and James Buchanan's administration at Washington are mainly responsible. I endeavored to show in my Reading speech, reported in the Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL, the agency which Asa Packer and his thirty-five associates in the Charleston Convention had in disrupting the Democratic party, and bringing to a head the slaveholders' rebellion. To these bad men in Pennsylvania and the encouragement given by Gov. Buchanan's administration, do we owe the formation of the cotton States confederacy at Montgomery, Alabama, and the full blown rebellion of Jeff. Davis & Co. at Richmond.

Now let us see what was the amount of this war debt. A very small part of this appears on the Treasury books at Harrisburg. The direct payments, as shown in the Treasury accounts, are about $5,000,000. The payments for the support and education of the children of soldiers and sailors will, by the time the books are closed, some fifteen years hereafter, be about ten millions of dollars. About three millions have already been paid, and we think about seven more will close the books.

PAYMENT OF BOUNTIES.

The restrictions imposed by the constitutional amendments of 1857 prevented the State paying bounties to volunteers, as was done in many of the other States of the Union. In Pennsylvania these were entirely paid by cities, wards, boroughs and townships. Your acts of Assembly of 1861-5-6 and 7 are full of general and special acts on this subject. The amount of those bounties has never been officially reported. We were satisfied at Harrisburg that seven per cent. on the assessed valuation of the State was below the mark. This, however, would amount to the sum of $12,000,000. Then we were also satisfied that our citizens had paid in voluntary contributions to fill up the Union army at least fifty per cent. of the bounty taxes. Let us briefly recapitulate in a tabular form the sums thus charged against the leaders of the Democratic party in Pennsylvania:

1. Permanent debt	$41,951,515 18
2. War debt already paid	5,000,000 00
3. Soldiers' orphan schools	10,000,000 00
4. Bounties to volunteers	42,000,000 00
5. Voluntary contributions	21,000,000 00
	$119,951,515 18

This is the amount of the legacy the Democratic leaders have imposed upon the loyal tax-payers of Pennsylvania. We do not propose to repudiate this debt, as the Pendleton school of politicians do. In fact we have already paid the greater part of this immense sum. By the time Governor Geary's administration closes there will have been paid by the Curtin and Geary administrations on the permanent debt about..... $10,000,000
The entire war debt..... 5,000,000
The soldiers' orphans..... 3,000,000
The people will have paid the entire bounties to volunteers..... 63,000,000
$81,000,000
Twelve millions of railroad bonds in the Treasury and not yet applied..... 12,000,000
$93,000,000

Leaving about twenty-six millions yet unprovided for. In the hands of the Republican State administration our permanent debt is being paid off at the rate of nearly two millions of dollars a year. If the Republicans are let alone, the whole debt will be extinguished in fifteen years at furthest.

There is now going the rounds of the Democratic papers a statement copied from a smut machine at Harrisburg, intimating that there is a deficiency in the Auditor General's accounts, during two years of Gov. Geary's administration, of $7,200,000. Our first remark is that if Gov. Geary has paid off nearly two millions a year and yet has stated seven millions, what shall be said of the last thirty years of Democratic rule in Pennsylvania, when no reduction was ever made on the public debt. Of course, on their own showing they must have annually stolen some six millions. The ridiculousness of this charge is shown by the fact that the entire revenue of the State would not exceed $9,000,000 in these two years, and the annual interest on the debt is nearly two millions. The charge is so ridiculous that it merits no answer.

But the Republican administration has not only paid off this large amount of debt, but it has also repealed the tax on real estate imposed by the Democratic Legislature of April 29, 1844, and constantly continued by them while in power. The Democratic party were all the time pretending to fight corporations. The Republican party has adopted the much more sensible plan of taxing corporations, and making them pay the expenses of the State government, and to that extent relieving the real estate. This policy was mainly introduced by the act of May, 1864, reported by myself from the Committee of Ways and Means, of which I was chairman the last year I was a member of the House. Two years thereafter, to wit, in February, 1866, this act taxing tonnage upon railroads and the net earnings of all our large corporations had yielded revenue so that the Legislature felt warranted in repealing the State tax on real estate, thus voluntarily relieving the farming interest to the $1,500,000 per annum, which they had been paying from 1844.

It is, however, a notorious fact, that this Democratic millionaire, Asa Packer, and the New York interests associated with him, are much more heavily taxed under this system of Republican finance than they would be under the old system of the Democratic administrations. If, then, by any misfortune Mr. Packer should be elected, we may expect them to take care of their friends by repealing the tax on mammoth corporations and reimposing the same upon real estate. Asa himself appears to be a perfect adept in dodging taxation. Witness his skill in pretending to change his residence from Mauch Chunk to Philadelphia. His taxes legally assessed at Mauch Chunk from which he did not dare to appeal were $32,500. He goes to Philadelphia and gets entered on the tax books for about $32 for one year, and then disappears altogether. Not only so, but this twenty millionaire, sharp as a steel trap in regard to his investments, when the United States Assessor comes round, only pays $8 95 on a gold watch and some silver plate. His entire twenty millions appeared not to have yielded him over one thousand dollars. Now I ask the honest tax payers of Pennsylvania, if they will trust a man, who as one of the leaders of the pro-slavery Democracy, has imposed upon them an enormous debt of $119,000,000, and yet, when taxation comes to pay it off, sneaks away from the assessor and pays no taxes. Asa Packer's record shows that he understands practical repudiation so well that theoretical repudiation is not necessary for him. If Packer will only give Pendleton a few lessons on the practical part of tax paying, and then, in return, Pendleton will give Packer some lessons on the theory, the Democracy of the Keystone and Buckeye States will be perfect adepts in the theory and practice of not paying either the debt or taxes.

Republicans of Armstrong county, in presenting the above account current with Asa Packer and his Democratic leaders, I have not spoken one word about the 500,000 of our Pennsylvania sons and brothers who had to shoulder the knapsack and musket at their country's call. I have not referred to the 50,000 dead heroes who sleep that sleep that knows no waking until the resurrection morn. I have not referred to that mountain of indebtedness on part of the National Government, piled up by patriotic hands in saving our priceless Union from the treason of the associates of the Democratic leaders of Pennsylvania, one of the very worst of whom, in his own great way, was this Asa Packer. To state an account current of the crimes committed, and the aid and comfort administered to Southern traitors and the still meaner Northern Copperheads, by the leaders of this sham Pennsylvania Democracy, defies the powers of human arithmetic.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Professor Chase, the geologist, has examined the cave lately found at Star Spring, Saratoga, and found in it a subterranean lake, the sides of which were smooth perpendicular rock, and the bottom not attainable with a twenty-foot pole. The water is very clear, and is supposed to rest on a soda bottom. Professor Hagar, geologist of Vermont, will further investigate the phenomenon.

The price of the United States five-twenty bonds of 1862, in London, according to official information at the Treasury Department, during the past week, including coupons, averaged 91@98, to 98@99 the week before, in Frankfort, for the same time, the price, excluding interest, was 98@92, against 93@96 the previous week. In New York, including coupons, the rate for the same period was 92@93, against 92@94 the previous week.

The following statement shows the number of miles of railroad in the States given: Pennsylvania, 4,400; Illinois, 3,450; Ohio, 3,400; New York, 3,400; Indiana, 2,600; Iowa, 1,550; Georgia, 1,580; Massachusetts, 1,450; Missouri, 1,400; Virginia, 1,480; Tennessee, 1,467; Wisconsin, 1,276; Maine, 1,200; North Carolina, 1,050; South Carolina, 1,000.

The present production of the White Pine mines is about $80,000 a week, and for the whole district out during the week. In a month or two the production will be increased to the rate of $6,000,000 a year, and the yield for 1870, it is confidently believed, will reach $10,000,000.

The tears that have been shed and the columns that have been published on the University boat race are simply summed up in the following historical conundrum: "What is Harvard crew like the platter of Jack Spratt and wife? Got licked!"

The new order requiring policemen in New York to wear their uniforms on all occasions is resisted by the wives of the officers, who have no disposition to be regarded as female thieves on their way to the Tombs, when taking an evening walk with their husbands.

It is reported, officially, that Secretary Boutwell has decided to continue the purchase of bonds and sales of gold during the next two months in the same proportions as heretofore.

A. T. Stewart, the millionaire merchant, says business was never better than at present, and that no never advertised as much before. Let our business men make a note of this fact and advertise liberally if they would prosper.

STATE NEWS.

Horace Greeley is to deliver the opening address at the Warren, Pa., agricultural fair, on the 14th of September, at Youngsville.

The Lancaster *Intelligencer*, speaking of the steel-capped rail made by Hindenager's patent process, says: "The rails and steel are united firmly together without flaw or defect. Fifty tons were made without a single failure. These patents have been sold for years in the severest manner, and have been proved superior in wear, welding and breaking to the steel rail. The toughness of the iron, purified by Hindenmeyer's flux, with the hard steel cap, makes a combination of metals far stronger than any combination of metals yet used.

The Philadelphia Criminal Court has in its hands a notorious character and Jimmy Higgins, charged with murder, whom they are unable to try on account of the Commonwealth's witnesses being spirited away. Four days' notice has been required on Saturday terms have passed, and he is confined on Saturday moved for his discharge from prison, when his case assumed a new phase, and this time one which involved the very point of municipal supremacy. It appears that some years ago he was granted a conditional pardon by Governor Curtin. The condition was that he should leave the country, which he did not do. The District Attorney now asks that he be arrested and to prison to serve out the unexpired term of his sentence, on the ground that the pardon is void because of non-fulfillment of the pardon. Per contra, is is contended that a pardon with such conditions is illegal, and that Governor Curtin has no right to append conditions.

Judge Brewster, of Philadelphia, says there are nearly four thousand unlicensed liquor shops in that city. The great mystery is not the police and morals, to say nothing of the loss to the public revenue, is alarming.

The English sparrows imported by Philadelphia to kill the worms in the city parks have entirely disappeared.

Dr. Lightenfelter, who ran over two ladies with a horse and buggy in Mount Haven, some time since, while under the influence of liquor, has been sentenced to a ten years' term in the State prison. He appealed his fill.

The coal miners or Pottsville refuse to work on the basis agreed upon in May last, namely, to work at rates based on the price of coal at Port Carbon, in which they were to obtain fixed prices, and to participate in any advance or decline in the price of coal; and as there has been a large rise in the price, they now insist that the basis shall be changed, and that they shall

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1869.

HON. JOHN A. BINGHAM, of Ohio, who is announced to address the Republican mass meeting on Thursday evening, in the Diamond, Allegheny, has telegraphed to the County Committee that he will arrive in this city on Thursday forenoon, at half-past eleven o'clock.

ASA PACKER must be mean in proportion he is rich. Though worth Twenty Millions of Dollars, he manages to pay taxes to the amount of Eight Dollars and Ninety Cents. He professes to have no income, and the United States Assessor can find only one or two gold watches on which to levy an assessment.

THE death of Secretary RAWLINS is very naturally followed by suggestions and surmises as to his successor. Very naturally, the name of General DODGE comes into the foreground. The late rumor that the appointment was about to be offered to him, elicited enough to show that his appointment would be received with great favor. It is not likely that in filling the vacancy the President will depart from the policy which led him to appoint General RAWLINS. The good effect of setting up such a standard is seen in the fact that there is no such indecent scramble for the office as is usually witnessed on similar occasions.

THE Account Current posted by the Hon. T. J. BIGHAM, herewith published, shows very badly for ASA PACKER, the Twenty Millionaire. People who pay their taxes like honest men will be greatly assisted in forming their opinion of the Democratic candidate by the light which Senator BIGHAM has thrown on the subject. It is the best specimen of book-keeping that has been produced in many a day, and as an answer to the conundrum, How can a man with Twenty Millions of Dollars get off by paying Eight Dollars and Ninety Cents taxes? it will be particularly appreciated by those Democrats whose constant cry is against the bloated bondholders!

WHAT is the use of an Income Tax Law which men like ASA PACKER, worth Twenty Millions of Dollars, can shirk by paying the paltry amount of Eight Dollars and Ninety Cents? The law, it has been supposed, was made to reach men with heavy incomes as well as those who are blessed with small ones only. But PACKER has found a way to get around it, while the great mass of honest people, who have but small incomes, only sufficient, with the closest economy, to live on, pay to the last cent. Marvelously proper man, some people may think, is this ASA PACKER to be Governor of the great State of Pennsylvania, but such is not the opinion of the honest, taxpaying people, as the October voting will show.

ABOUT a month ago we stated that Justice GRIER would resign from the bench of the United States Supreme Court, early in the coming winter. A few days since, the Philadelphia *Press* said it was requested to correct the report and state that Justice GRIER did not contemplate resigning. A law passed at the late session of Congress provides that after the first Monday in December next any Justice, of the age of seventy years, may retire from active duty and for the remainder of his life, if he does not fully resign, receive the $6,000 a year. Had we said that Judge GRIER will avail himself of the provisions of this law, early in the coming winter, it is probable that there would have been no such technical denial as the *Press* was called upon to print. Justice GRIER, we feel authorized to state, will "retire" and not "resign." So far as the public are concerned, retiring will be the same as resigning. It will no more have his services. His seat will be vacant and the President will fill it by making a new appointment. It seems to be understood that JOSEPH R. BRADLEY, of New Jersey, will receive the appointment.

THE frequency of elections, and the constant strain of political excitement, is one of the evils of our democratic system of government that might be abated with manifest advantage. In Indiana the experiment is being tried this year, the Legislature not willing to have passed a law providing for biennial elections for State, county and township officers alike. As a consequence, while every other State of the Union will have, or has had, its season of political activity and excitement this year, Indiana will be exempt from the fever. Political stagnation pervades the State, and the people, instead of wasting their time at mammoth demonstrations, and exciting themselves with indifferent politics and bad whisky, are pursuing their ordinary pursuits—filling the soil, driving railroads ahead, and building up their towns and cities. Politics is scarcely thought of, and professional politicians are shelved for the time being. Next year the fires will be rekindled, but the interval of rest and quietude will enable the people of the State to come together in better spirit, and decide whatever presents itself with fewer displays of partisan rancor.

THE prospects of an active fall trade are apparent, even at this early a date. The remarkable industrial efforts put forth by the American people since the close of the civil war are evidently about to bear abundant fruit. For the past four years we have been reproducing in the field, forest, mine and factory the property destroyed by the great conflict. In everything except our ocean commerce, which is likely to be the last to improve, we have made substantial progress. More land is under cultivation than ever before, and even the South is recovering much of its former prosperity. The indications are, that owing principally to the advanced price, more money will be realized from the cotton crop than in any former year, while the yield of rice and sugar promises to be satisfactory. With the exception of corn, the crops in the North and West are above the average, and there will likely be a large surplus of breadstuffs for exportation. Our country possesses advantages for a prosperous fall trade never before known. The opening of the Pacific Railroad and the rapid increase of railroad and water transportation are signs that cannot be mistaken. The Mississippi grain movement is assuming vast proportions, and public attention is being directed to the great advantages to be derived from the improvement of our interior lines of river and lake navigation. All these facts warrant anticipations of a more favorable season than has been known for some time past.

THE RIGHT OF WAY.

If there is one question more than another that the public are alike interested in, it is in the subject of right of way. The right to carry the products of the soil, of the mine and manufactory to the consumer, to accommodate the interests of producer and purchaser, to maintain uninterrupted the communication between the sources of supply and the ever increasing demand which characterizes the progress of a people, carries with it its own argument. Whatever lessens the cost of transportation is alike beneficial to the producer and consumer, since it insures more uniformly paying prices to the producer, and at the same time cheapens commodities to the consumer.

Where the facilities of transportation are of a character that enable the producer to calculate with certainty upon disposing of his products, he will be satisfied with and realize more from lower rates than the producer who experiences difficulty, or depends upon chance in getting his goods to market. In a word, cheap transportation is the great equalizer of prices. Anything calculated to interfere with or prevent the consummation of this desirable end is at war with the interests of the people; therefore purely individual aims and local projects having for their attainment the aggrandizement of individuals at the expense of the community are to be viewed with distrust.

It is not very long since transportation was confined almost exclusively to the seas, lakes and great water courses. Until the age of steam suggested new paths and new instruments to mankind, the right of way was guaranteed to every man who could point the bow of a sailing vessel in any given direction; the great water courses bore their cargoes to the sea, and bore back on their bosoms the riches distributed by the sea to the inhabitants of the towns and cities built upon the coast. To this day, the natural highways of traffic, the lakes and the great water courses, are free to all who choose to embark upon them. The invention of a single aid to transportation, although it revolutionized public sentiment, and secured for itself exclusive privileges, has not changed what manifestly never was designed to be controlled by human power, namely: the laws of the tides and currents. These will bow out channels of traffic in the future as they have in the past, and all efforts to obstruct their natural operations will prove not only abortive but injurious. Temporary local gains will only be secured at the expense of greater interests. But in this, as in every other matter in which she is concerned, Nature will right herself, restoring things to their proper order, and it may be at the expense of vast projects perfected at the cost of much time and treasure, the destruction of which cannot fail to cause privation and suffering.

When the right of way was secured for the locomotive, the mass were interested in the decision that afforded them easy means of communication and transportation, where hitherto traffic was scarcely contemplated. Regions lying between and removed far from the great water courses, were then locked up out of the reach of those who craved their products. The power that unlocked the fruits of hitherto inaccessible districts, tunneling mountains, spanning rivers, never pausing in its inaccessible districts, tunneling mountains, achievements until, within the past year, it has succeeded in bringing oceans within speaking distance of each other, has contributed largely to the welfare of mankind in more respects than one. In our own country, the unimpeded projects of railway directors have secured more practical benefits to us within the past ten years than could have been accomplished in a century without the aid of the locomotive. No reflecting man can lessen the claims of the power, otherwise the instrument that knits mountains, plains, valleys, lakes and streams in one broad, comprehensive web, displaying the elements of a nation's progress. And no wise man will obstruct its progress. We want the fruits of the western prairies just as much as the western farmer wants the products of our workshops. Here the right of way secures us mutual accommodation and comfort. Right of way, in brief, has done so much for us as a people that we have come to regard a merely human enactment as perfect in its operations. But it has its use and abuse, precisely as all other human enactments and inventions.

When the right of way was first guaranteed to railroad companies, the directors bent their efforts to the task of removing obstructions from the path of the locomotive. The policy pursued was such as to secure the good will of the mass. Nothing was done designedly in the outset calculated to injure the great avenues of trade and transportation. Competition with the great water courses was not seriously thought of, was not contemplated, in fact. The privileges secured to the locomotive in time produced their fruit. The vast interests involved have become inseparably blended. The policy of the railway kings of the present day, and those of the past are entirely distinct and different. The projectors of the old railways were busied in overcoming prejudices founded on ignorance of the wants of the nation. The proprietors of the present day frequently exert their influence in such a manner as to mislead the public. Thirty years ago it was simply a question of right of way. Now it is a question of exclusive privileges. Nothing is more common at the present day than to find a railway occupying a valley with a river. The locomotive competes with the steamer. The competition, we are told, reduces rates of transportation. Up to a certain point the argument holds good. As long as the locomotive darts ahead of the steamer, and can afford to cross before it, and reach its destination in advance of the steamer and accomplish a second journey in the time occupied by the steamer in a single journey, the competition insures benefits to the public. The case is materially altered, however, where, presuming upon their privileges, the directors of a railway interfere with the free navigation of the water course by obstructing its channel with bridge piers. The facilities of railway transportation are built up in that case at the expense of the public. With every new bridge erected for the locomotive, an additional obstruction is presented in the way of the steamer and flat-boat. If the theory which the railway directors of the present day presume to carry out under cover of the privileges guaranteed by the right of way were correct, the sooner we abandon the great water courses, and permit them to be dammed up, the better. If we can substitute an artificial highway infinitely preferable to those fashioned by nature, we can afford to be independent of the great natural advantages employed by past generations. Otherwise we will have abundant grounds for viewing the disposition exhibited by the modern railway directors with distrust, since it displays an inclination to abuse the right of way. Let us examine the actual condition of affairs on the Ohio river to-day, where we have ample evidence of the injurious results attending the policy frequently pursued by railways.

In order that the uninformed may comprehend the true state of affairs on the Ohio, it is only necessary to present the following facts: The width of the Ohio between Pittsburgh and Louisville varies from twelve hundred to two thousand feet. At certain seasons of the year the stream is navigable only by craft of light draft and tonnage. In the summer months transportation is confined exclusively to light craft; in mid-winter little or nothing is done. In early spring and fall, and sometimes in June, the condition of the river permits the navigation of craft of heavy draft. It is in these seasons that coal, the mineral which has made our city rich and prosperous, is exported in large quantities, from forty to fifty million bushels being transported to the towns and cities lying on the Ohio and lower Mississippi annually. The extent of the coal-field by which Pittsburgh is surrounded is fifteen thousand square miles, equal to eight million six hundred thousand acres. The actual amount of bituminous coal contained in this vast coal-field has never been correctly estimated. In addition to the upper seams opened and now being worked, other veins lie at the depth reached in English and French mines. The lowest estimate of the upper seams, rating it at an average of eight feet in thickness, gives a total of 1,498,464,000,000 bushels, which, valued at two dollars per ton, would amount to $107,632,860,000. This immense deposit really constitutes the wealth of our city. It is the great aid in our vast workshops. Without it Pittsburgh would have remained a city of small dimensions. The amount exported annually may be counted clear profit. Estimating the exportations by *river alone* at fifty million bushels, and averaging it at thirteen cents per bushel, we have an amount of $6,500,000. This estimate, we may add, is based upon the lowest figures. The prospects are that we will export upwards of seventy million bushels during the present year. In the transportation of this enormous amount of coal, three classes of boats are required, viz: model barges, boats and steam tugs, or tow boats. The "tows" are made up of fleets of barges and boats containing an area of from seventy to one hundred and fifty thousand feet, and containing from 160,000 to 250,000 bushels. The smallest "tows" made up of barges run in three lengths, are from one hundred and ten to one hundred and twenty-four feet wide, and from four hundred and eighty to five hundred feet long. The same barges coupled in two lengths, vary from one hundred and thirty-two to one hundred and forty feet in breadth, and are three hundred and fifty feet long. Fourteen barges lashed together in the regular method are one hundred and ninety-two feet wide, and four hundred and twenty feet long, and contain 160,000 bushels. The draught of all tows is seven feet. The actual running expense attending these fleets is very great, varying from $150 00 to $200 00 per day. Under the most favorable circumstances a loss of twelve hours' time costs the owners $150 00. Upwards of one hundred tugs or towboats are registered at this port. Sixty of these are employed exclusively in the business of transporting coal to the towns and cities on the lower Ohio and Mississippi. The actual cost of the barges and towboats employed in the trade cannot be less than $10,000,000. It is unnecessary to dwell upon the fact that the cheaper the cost of transportation the lower will be the price of Pittsburgh coal at points where it is in demand. And we may add that it is in demand throughout the West and Southwest, wherever gas is employed as an illuminator. To follow out the trade in all its ramifications is more than we have time or space for. The ten thousand miners employed in our coal mines furnish the luxuries as well as necessaries of life to hundreds of thousands in the West and Southwest.

Some seventy miles below us, the Ohio is spanned by a railroad bridge, the channel span of which is less than three hundred feet wide. Through this confined water way, though the river above and below is upwards of twelve hundred feet wide in low water, the fleets of coal intended for consumption below must pass. Whatever bars the passage of these fleets interrupts trade, imposes additional risks upon the owners, and enhances the value of coal at the point of consumption. The cases have not been rare when, with all the advantages of daylight in their favor, the most experienced pilots have lost barges of coal worth from five to twenty thousand dollars by collisions with the piers of the Steubenville bridge. No owner or pilot attempts to run the bridge at night. Experience has taught them to calculate the probable time of reaching the bridge, where they lay up, and prepare to pass it the following day. Latterly they have adopted the plan of taking down a portion of the tow below the bridge, and returning for the remainder. The lowest estimate places the actual loss incurred in the landings enforced by the Steubenville bridge at $45,000 annually. Including the wear and tear of the tugs and barges, the loss of entire trips, (for it sometimes happens that the water falls in the interval devoted to securing the safety of the venture,) and those resulting from collisions, the amount annually lost to the owners may be estimated at $110,000, which may be said to assume the shape of a tax imposed upon the coal trade of Pittsburgh by an artificial obstruction.

Some months ago at a meeting held by the leading river men, manufacturers, merchants, and professional men of this city, a Committee was appointed to present a memorial to Congress praying that a law be passed to prevent the construction of bridges in the Ohio river with less than five hundred feet of a clear water way. The memorial received the signatures of all the captains and pilots employed in the coal trade, in addition to one hundred and forty firm signatures embracing the leading manufacturing and commercial establishments of this city. The Committee presenting the memorial demonstrated the fact that the construction of bridges at random has done more to obstruct the channel than all other causes combined. Congress appropriated funds for removing obstructions from the Ohio, but failed to perceive the importance of preserving the great national water courses. In this posture of affairs, the committee agreed to compromise the matter. They were willing to accept a law limiting the channel spans to four hundred feet. But even this concession was not sufficient. Pending the discussion of the question Congress adjourned.

As a result of the discussion, we have now the partially completed bridge at Parkersburg, and another at Bellair. The latter boasts a span three hundred and fifty feet long. The Ohio is about twelve hundred feet wide at Bellair. The bridge at Parkersburg has a span three hundred feet long, the remainder being two hundred feet. The river at this point is fifteen hundred feet wide.

In constructing these bridges, the directors of the railways interested gave no consideration to the interests of navigation. The site of the bridge at Parkersburg, in particular, is calculated to impose a barrier to navigation worse than the obstructions interposed by the Steubenville bridge. The location of the longest spans, instead of being guided by, are directly opposed to the interests of navigation.

All these structures are built in accordance with the provisions of the act of 1862, which authorizes the narrow limit of three hundred feet. It has been demonstrated that spans five hundred feet in length can be built as easily, comparatively speaking, as those now obstructing the Ohio, Tennessee and Mississippi. The question has been reduced by the ablest engineers to a mere matter of cost. The sum of $1,200,000 would be more than sufficient to construct a bridge with a five hundred feet span. The interest on this sum would be $72,000; [illegible] than the amount now imposed upon the coal interest of Pittsburgh alone in consequence of the obstruction interposed by the Steubenville bridge.

Here is a question that demands the careful consideration of the public. Upon the coal fields of Pittsburgh depend in a great measure our prospects and future progress. The importance of the subject is apparent at a glance. The ten thousand miners engaged in our coal mines, who are supplied from our manufacturing and commercial establishments, the thousands of hands employed in our boat-yards building barges and steamers, are not the only ones interested in the decision of this important question. If right of way is permitted to take precedence of navigation, the vast lumber interest, which is only second to the coal interest, will suffer still further impositions. The facts we have set forth are sufficient in themselves to arrest the attention of every thinking man in the country. The time has arrived when the question should receive the earnest attention of Congress, and to its immediate interference, when it next convenes, we look for action that will relieve from obstruction our great natural highways of internal commerce.

Personalities of Ohio Politics.

The personal discussion on the question of "antecedents," between the Democratic philosophers in Ohio, grows in interest. Mr. Charles Reemelin, one of the most erratic of the class, comes back at ex-Senator Pugh in a refreshing letter, from which we have room for but a single extract. Says Mr. Reemelin—

"Now that the Democratic party is fit to run Sam. Cary for Congress, and Lew. Campbell for State Senator, on the final platform of the Pugh, and on eight-hour law its false pretense, now that Rosecrans has to settle it issues on Democracy, now Mr. Pugh feels in his original element, and he wonders that others don't feel like him. Let him understand that he belongs to the Democratic party for a consideration; not from principle. The same platform on which Democrats never was that he had been originally a Whig, but that platform he now labels on the side of his speeches and acts were Democratic only in sound, while in effect they were directly opposed to it. Objection to Cary, and, in a less degree, to Campbell. I will say nothing about Mr. Pugh's moral conduct as a man, a husband and a friend; nor will I throw up to him his very peculiar opinion in Cincinnati. That church was then insulted most deeply. But that is a business between Mr. Pugh and his Democracy. He knows, and we know, that it is spurious."

Mr. Reemelin is one of the Democrats who don't believe in Pendleton, greenbacks, or Sam. Cary. It is Mr. Pugh's turn now, to counter on Reemelin, whom he thinks a disorganizer and an infidel, both sad things in a politician.

The Canvass in Ohio.

Samuel Scott, of Dayton, accepts the Prohibitory nomination for Governor of Ohio, in place of Mr. Ingersoll, who resigned on the ground that the running of a Temperance candidate could only help the Democracy. Mr. Scott, in his letter of acceptance, says he has been a pro-hibitionist for twenty years, and now believes "the time has come when temperance men should vindicate the doctrine at the ballot box." The Democrats are acting on the "still hunt" principle in Ohio during this canvass, but Mr. Pendleton will make a few speeches the last of the month. Hendricks also goes into the State to help him—which we take to be a most remarkable instance of forgiveness, considering that Hendricks would have been nominated at New York last year had it not been for Pendleton, Ohio Republicans have no doubt of the re-election of Governor Hayes by a handsome majority, although there is some fears as to the Legislature for the reason that the apportionment favors the Democrats.

New Postage Stamps.

The dissatisfaction expressed against the new postage stamps has induced the Department to consider the propriety of another change, and with this view the Bank Note Company has been directed to prepare designs for new issues. The heads of Washington, Jackson, Franklin, Lincoln and Jefferson are to be restored, in place of the present designs—to be represented as profile busts; each to represent the various denominations. The stamps are to be larger than those now in use, and oblong. Instead of one hundred and fifty being printed on a sheet, there will be only one hundred. The former color, red, will also be restored. A month or two may elapse before the new stamps will be ready.

PHILADELPHIA, occasionally, makes a lunge ahead in the way of sensations, but it it not often. Whenever they do anything, however, it is of the eminently proper sort. For instance, Miss Ida Lewis, the Newport heroine, with her life boat, is to attend a charitable fair the latter part of the present month, to be held in the Quaker City.

ANOTHER excursion party for the Pacific—to go through in Pullman cars—is making up at Chicago. In a party of thirty persons the fare is $200 each for the round trip, and for a party of forty $166.

"OFFICIALLY" the *Home Journal* announces among other marriages to come off this fall, that of General Phil Sheridan to Miss Bessie Cheever, of Boston.

THAT ridiculous city of St. Louis, having provided park accommodations for the lower part of the city, is now looking about for recreations ground in the upper wards.

"LET US HAVE PEACE."

The Attorney General's Opinion in Virginia.

The conservative papers of Virginia are greatly pleased at Attorney General Hoar's decision respecting the test oath. The Richmond *Enquirer* thanks the President for protecting Virginia against "what would have been one of the most infamous outrages ever practiced on a helpless people." It trusts and believes that the effects of Mr. Hoar's decision will be at once visible in the renewed energy and hopefulness with which all branches of industry will be inspired, and says: "Let us now go to work, and carry out the programme of Congress in good." The Richmond *Dispatch* declares that the President has never forfeited his pledges in Virginia, and it counsels the people to disregard politics and concentrate their attention and efforts upon their individual as well as State interests, and to get ready as rapidly as possible to pay their debts. The Petersburg *Index* says the future destiny of Virginia is now in the hands of its own citizens. The spirit in which they accepted reconstruction has been reciprocated by the Government, it calls upon them to remember their pledges, and to let the world see that Virginia, with all her losses, has preserved individual as well as State honor which follows duty's path for duty's sake. The Petersburg *Express* rejoices that the "incubus" which has been "suffocating the people of Virginia" since July has been "lifted and dispelled." And it sees in the distance the reconstruction of Virginia's material and industrial interests—"even under all the embarrassments which oppress her." The Richmond *State Journal*, which is the organ of the opponents of Governor Walker, says:

"Governor Wells will, we understand, resign as soon as the proclamation of General Canby is issued, and Mr. Walker will be installed, and so ends the vexatious question of the reconstruction of Virginia. Every body seems to breathe freer, as if relieved from an unpleasant state of suspense. The Republicans are calm and quite well satisfied. They had long since become weary of the discussion, and tired of the uncertainties which surrounded the final solution of the problem, while the Conservatives are elated and jubilant. 'Let us have peace.'"

HEROIC DEAD.

The American Roll of Honor.

The War Department has issued the eighteenth and nineteenth Rolls of Honor, containing the names of soldiers who died in defense of the American Union. The volumes embrace the records of 40,355 interments, the names of 11,500 being unknown. The list embraces interments in national cemeteries in Virginia, North Carolina, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Missouri, and in some of the local cemeteries of the Northern States and Territories. The reason why so small a portion of the graves could be identified must be looked for in the fact that many bodies were hurriedly interred in isolated spots with only temporary marks, or with none at all; that these burials were mostly made at a very early period of the war, and that the ground was often in the hands of the enemy for a considerable period after the action, when, of course, it could not be expected that any permanent marks of identity would be established. The volumes increase the total number of dead now recorded in printed form to about 210,000. Of the occupants of these graves the names of about 178,000 appear as known of those already printed, about 73,000 as yet unknown. It is supposed there yet remain to be printed the records of about 120,000 graves of deceased Union soldiers and prisoners of war, making an aggregate of 305,000 graves, of the occupants of which the names of about 100,000 will not at present, if ever, be recovered. The Department also publishes a statement of the disposition of some of the bodies of deceased Union soldiers and prisoners of war whose remains have been removed to national cemeteries in the Southern and Western States. Sixty-three thousand eight hundred and forty-seven bodies have been removed from 295 different localities to twenty-three of the national cemeteries.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

A Coach Robbed in Utah of Thirty Thousand Dollars in Gold.

A Montana editor has arrived in Chicago with this piece of news as to an achievement of the knights of the road, in that far off region:

The Wells & Fargo coach, which left Helena, Montana, on the 29th ult., on reaching Malade Summit, U. T., sixty miles north of Corinne, about midnight on the 31st, was stopped by eight men closely masked. One of them informed the passengers that they need not feel disturbed, as there was no intention to molest them; and coolly asked Lieutenant Stafford, and also Major Cullen, of the Indian Bureau, for a chew of tobacco. The highwayman then ordered the driver to throw from the coach the treasure, which was in care of the express company, and he threw off one box, containing from $4,000 to $5,000 in gold. A peremptory demand was made for the remainder of the precious freight, when a second box, with $21,000 in gold, was placed in possession of the knights of the road; who, thereupon, saluted the passengers courteously, and made off with their booty. The stage reaching Corinne on the 1st inst., information of the robbery was given to the express officials at that point, and Mr. D. Skidmore, paymaster of the company, immediately organized a considerable force of men, and started in pursuit of the highwaymen—this would be, as yet, unknown to [illegible] the courtesy of the marauders, they would have reaped a much richer harvest, as the passengers in the coach had on their persons an aggregate of $80,000, not a cent of which was touched.

The "road agents"—as highwaymen are termed in the mountain region—were once pretty effectually driven out by the energetic action of Vigilance Committees; but it is believed that they have now reorganized in force, and numerous depredations are expected, unless summary justice shall again be dealt out to them.

Obituary.

JOHN A. RAWLINS,

[From the New York Times.]

Gen. Rawlins was a native of Galena, Ill. He was about thirty-eight or forty years old, his father was an ignorant man, by trade a charcoal burner. He was also a drunkard; and the son while yet a child earnestly resolved that he would abstain from all intoxicating liquors. This resolution was kept, with the firmness of one who seldom changed his purpose, and who had learned in the most painful school the dreadful consequences of intemperance.

As he grew up, young Rawlins devoted all his spare time to acquiring knowledge, and often late in the night would study by the light of a torch, as he watched the charcoal pit, some book that he had been able to borrow of a neighbor. He had not reached manhood when he became the subject of strong religious impressions, and determined to become a Methodist preacher. His doctrinal views afterward became changed, however, and instead of studying divinity he concluded to devote himself to the law. When the war broke out he had laid the foundation of a considerable practice, and had also become influential as a Democratic politician in Galena. His prospects were flattering, but he left them all to engage in the war. He became the adjutant of an infantry regiment, and when in 1861 Gen. Grant was appointed to the command of a brigade, he took Rawlins with him as his Assistant Adjutant-General. That position he retained until 1864, when on Gen. Grant's appointment to command the Military Division of the Mississippi, Rawlins was announced as his Chief of Staff. He continued to serve as such, with the rank of Brigadier-General, until the 4th of March, 1869, when on Gen. Grant becoming President, and even after ward appointed Rawlins to be Secretary of War.

Gen. Rawlins was a man of medium height and rather slender person. His complexion was sallow, his hair and eyes black. In his original powers of mind were remarkable. Without the advantages of learned education he was one of those men, by force of natural judgment which rarely failed. He was a born statesman. He was a ready speaker, and his apprehension at once took in all the points of the case. His courage was faultless; his heart true; his honesty and conviction of right a biot. During the war his opinion of unprotected unreasonable criticism of plans of value than that of trained military men; and his correctness and vigilance in recognizing or correcting errors, already partially executed, sometimes prevented evils that might have been fatal. A man of straightforward, rough address, never jesting, often swearing violently in his excitement, he always went directly to the heart of a question, but hurt no man's self-love, because it was felt that he was not dwindling for an triumph of his own, but for the good of the cause alone. A sincere friend, attached for years to the fortunes of General Grant, it was not so much a devotion to the person of his commander that he cherished—although in that he was not wanting,—as an intellectual conviction that he could not so well any other way discharge his natural obligations to his country. We do not doubt that Gen. Grant, who has always appreciated his character and his labors, will now do full justice to the claims he had upon the gratitude of his country; but we cannot forbear to add our own affectionate testimony to the fact that within our own knowledge he has been able to render such disinterested, unobtrusive, and invaluable service as this man will be sure to be dead.

As a Cabinet minister Gen. Rawlins has from the first labored under physical weakness of disease, so that he has not been able to show the full measure of his capacity and force. Nevertheless, he has gone on with quiet steadiness to reduce the expenses and increase the efficiency of the War Department. Sickness has not checked his attention to his duties. On his official act was to reclaim for himself as Secretary the whole authority of his office. Gen. Grant had thought to relieve him of a great deal of labor by transferring to the General of the Army much of the authority which had previously belonged to the Secretary of War. The change was kindly meant, but was illegal and injudicious. Rawlins protested against it, and soon had his rightful functions restored, though it is probable that he avoided work his life might still have been prolonged.

As the Cabinet Gen. Rawlins exercised the influence which belongs to great breadth of mind, prompt decision of judgment, and a degree of firmness not common among our public men. He was a sincere Republican and a thorough Democrat. He hated slavery, and believed in the destinies of the Republic. He was a friend of Cuba, and thought that the United States ought to recognize her independence. Though not professing any form of religious faith, he was a man of poetical, devout, and spiritual nature. A strong, generous, brave, honest American. We shall not look upon him his like again.

Gen. Rawlins leaves three children, an infant born last week, and two daughters, ten and twelve years old, by a former marriage. Mrs. Rawlins is a native of Danbury, Conn., where she now is. She was unable by reason of sickness to attend his last hours.

Senator Brownlow has written another letter warmly upholding the course of Gov. Brownlow in recent canvass in Tennessee, and declaring that in the event the General Assembly shall refuse to adopt the Fifteenth Amendment, which he does not believe, and shall elect a United States Senator hostile to the Government and the Administration, his "action in the premises shall be determined by his convictions of duty," considering what his "convictions of duty" have been of late, this cannot be considered highly encouraging.

A sub-committee of the Republican State Executive Committee of Pennsylvania were in Washington Monday, urging the removal of certain Democrats employed in the Navy Yard and Arsenal at Philadelphia. Their business was laid before Secretary Robeson, and would have been submitted to Secretary Rawlins, but his illness prevented it. Complaints are also made that Democrats are still employed in the Philadelphia Postoffice.

Union Republican Ticket.

STATE TICKET.

GOVERNOR.
JOHN W. GEARY.
SUPREME JUDGE.
HENRY W. WILLIAMS.

COUNTY TICKET.

STATE SENATE—THOMAS HOWARD.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—MILES S. HUMPHREYS, JOSEPH WALTON, ALEXANDER MILLAR, JAMES TAYLOR, D. N. WHITE, JOHN H. KERR.
ASSISTANT JUDGE OF DISTRICT COURT—JOHN M. KIRKPATRICK.
ASSOCIATE JUDGE OF COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—F. H. COLLIER.
SHERIFF—HUGH S. FLEMING.
CLERK OF COURTS—JOSEPH BROWNE.
RECORDER—THOMAS H. HUNTER.
TREASURER—J. F. DENNISTON.
REGISTER—JOSEPH H. GRAY.
CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT—ALEXANDER HILANDS.
COMMISSIONER—C. B. BOSTWICK.
DIRECTOR OF POOR—ABDIEL McCLURE.

TAYLOR'S
HEDYOSMIA WATER,
The most delightful Perfume extant.
Bottle containing 18 ounces.....$2 50 each.
Bottle containing 6 ounces.....1 00 each.
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DRUG STORE,
44 SIXTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

DR. SARGENT'S
LIVER PILLS.
Are You Bilious?
TRY DR. SARGENT'S LIVER PILLS.
Are You Dyspeptic?
TRY DR. SARGENT'S LIVER PILLS.
Are You Troubled with Headache?
TRY DR. SARGENT'S LIVER PILLS.
Are You Habitually Costive?
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Are You Troubled with Liver Complaint?
TRY DR. SARGENT'S LIVER PILLS.
Have You Jaundice?
TRY DR. SARGENT'S LIVER PILLS.
Are You Suffering from General Debility?
TRY DR. SARGENT'S LIVER PILLS.
Would You Give Tone to the Digestive Organs?
TRY DR. SARGENT'S LIVER PILLS.
For All Diseases of the Stomach or Liver DR. SARGENT'S LIVER PILLS ARE UNSURPASSED.
DR. SARGENT'S LIVER PILLS can be had at any Druggists.
PRICE, 25 CENTS PER BOX.

DEATH OF A REMARKABLE MAN.

Signor Palmo, the Original Opera Manager in the United States.

Ferdinand Palmo, a man of most remarkable ill-fortune, died in New York City on Sunday, in the eighty-fifth year of his age. He made and lost fortunes with a facility that is rarely seen, and his life is a lesson to all young men. He was born in Naples during the year 1784, of respectable parents, and when twenty-six years of age arrived in Richmond, Virginia, where he went into business as a dealer in naval stores, and during the six years he resided there married Anna Thorpe, the daughter of a Virginia farmer. He removed to New York in 1816, and prospered until 1832, the year of the outbreak of the cholera, when during the course of a few weeks he lost $20,000. He then opened a confectionery establishment on Broadway, but while on the road to amassing a considerable fortune he became restless, sold out and went to Europe. On his return he opened a store on Broadway, for which he paid $8,000. At first he made a great deal of money, but soon learned there was a heavy mortgage on the property, and he sold out his entire stock of goods to a countryman of his who swindled him out of the proceeds. Palmo then sought assistance from his friends, and in 1840 opened a saloon on Chambers street, where popularity was attained by singing and dancing, a regular company of performers being engaged. During the three years that followed, Palmo nearly recovered all he had before lost, and in 1841 he embarked in the Italian opera enterprise, in response to appeals in the newspapers for some public spirited citizen to open an Italian Opera House. He invested $86,000 in a theater known as Palmo's Opera House. The theater was conducted in first class style, all the best operas of the time being produced. But it would not pay, and after struggling with adverse fortune for three years he failed, and the fortune made in the saloon business was gone. Through the assistance of some friends he then opened a saloon at Bloomingdale, where he remained nine months, and then started his former confectionery on Broadway. In three years he made $9,000, but one night lawless men broke into his apartments and stole all his money and jewelry. Disheartened by this blow he never after engaged in business. His wife died in 1866.

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R. F. BAUMAN, } Late of B. L. Fahnestock & Co.
CHAS. F. WELLS,
Late of B. L. Fahnestock, Fortune & Co.
BEYMER, BAUMAN & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Pure White Lead,
DRY AND IN OIL.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE, No. 24 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH.
BEYMER, BAUMAN & CO. PURE WHITE LEAD. PITTSBURGH.
ORANGE MINERAL. RED LEAD. POTTERS' LEAD. Zinc Paint, Putty and Colors.
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CAUTION.—Certain unprincipled parties, attributing the large and increasing demand for our brand of White Lead solely to our "guarantee label," are imitating the same, even to the color of the paper on which it is printed. We therefore caution consumers to examine carefully the *Red* label on the side of the keg, and see that it bears our written signatures.
As a still further protection to consumers, we now brand with *stencil* our "guarantee" on the *end* of the keg, in addition to the *Red Label* on the side of the keg.
The unprecedented sale of our Lead can only be attributed to its STRICT PURITY, its UNRIVALLED WHITENESS, FINENESS and COVERING QUALITIES.
For Sale by Druggists and Dealers in Paints generally. MWF

NEW PAINT.
To Dealers and Consumers of Paint.
Harris Patent Paint
Fire and Weather Proof,
LETTERS PATENT JULY 3, 1866.
Is an entirely new article, produced under Letters Patent granted to JOS. R. HARRIS, in the United States and Great Britain.
It is as near AN ABSOLUTE NON-CONDUCTOR OF HEAT as can be produced, and as far superior to all other so-called
FIRE-PROOF PAINT,
As Pure White Lead is to Byrnties. It spreads fifty per cent. more (while costing 25 per cent. less), than the best White Lead, does not blister or peel, and is entirely free from the poisonous character of Lead and other Paints. The material from which this Paint is produced has never been used in commerce before, and is an additional illustration of the wise economy of nature. All that is asked is
A FAIR TRIAL,
And to that end we offer it to the public, CHALLENGING COMPETITION AS TO ECONOMY, DURABILITY, PROTECTION FROM FIRE, as well as ease and comfort to the Painter working and using the Paint. ☞ Liberal Discount to the Trade.
BUY AND TRY
The Harris Patent Paint.
ADDRESS
HARRIS PATENT PAINT CO.,
Twenty-sixth and Railroad Streets,
tf PITTSBURGH, PA.

NOTICE.
R. H. PALMER
Has removed the Straw and Millinery Department of his business to his old stand, 103 MARKET STREET.
His business, at 84 WOOD STREET, will be continued and confined exclusively to the sale of FUR and WOOL HATS and CAPS, at Wholesale.

JAMES ONSLOW,
Real Estate, Claim, Insurance Agent and Scriviner.
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AROMATIC FURNITURE POLISH
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Stock always complete. Orders promptly filled.
77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.
WOOLEN SHAWLS
New Styles,
FOR SALE BY
WHITE, ORR & CO.,
25 FIFTH AVENUE.
Great Bargains, Great Bargains
AT
W. W. MOORHEAD'S,
81 MARKET STREET.
One of the finest assortments of HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES in the city.
PARASOLS and SUN UMBRELLAS, at Greatly Reduced Prices.
STRAW GOODS, FLOWERS and RIBBONS, at Very Low Prices.
HOSIERY, GLOVES, CORSETS, HOOP SKIRTS, SILK SCARFS, FANCY GOODS and NOTIONS.
GENTS FURNISHING GOODS.
In Underwear, Collars, Socks, Suspenders, Gloves, Fancy Bows, Ties, White Shirts, Striped and Barred Shirts, in every variety, at
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MWF
New Fall Goods,
JUST OPENED.
DARK PRINTS,
VERY CHOICE STYLES.
WIDE DARK CHINTZES,
At 25 Cents Per Yard.
Black Alpacas and Alpaca Poplins.
Black Mohair Lustres.
Irish, French and American Poplins.
Black and Colored Empress Cloths and Reps.
Black and Fancy Dress Silks,
IN GREAT VAR

The Daily Commercial.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Important Pennsylvania Projects.

Opening of the Allegheny and Shenango Road to Mercer—Improvements on the Pan Handle Track—The Brownsville Road—The Connellsville Railroad—Items of General Interest.

—The Shenango and Allegheny Railroad was completed from Greenville to Mercer, and formally opened on Wednesday, the event being celebrated at Mercer with great rejoicing. The public offices were closed and business generally was suspended. On the arrival of the excursion train from Greenville, the people assembled in a grove, where congratulations were exchanged, and a sumptuous dinner discussed. After dinner an impromptu meeting was organized, which was presided over by Judge Trunkey, and addressed by Professor Williams, William Reynolds, Alfred Baldekoper and George Delamater, Esqrs., of Meadville; Ex-Governor Geo. Hon. William Stewart, and Rev. J. R. Findley, of Mercer, and James Wells, Esq., of Youngstown. Congratulations were mutual that a new bond of Union had been formed which joined the people of Mercer and surrounding country in intimate relations and common interests with other parts of northwestern Pennsylvania, and made sure and certain the development of the vast wealth of coal and iron which lies embedded in the hills which this road has been built to reach. Within a week, the Meadville *Republican* says, the track will be completed to the Company's mines first reached, five miles from Mercer Station, and twenty-one miles from the junction—called "Perdoo's coal mines." They will at once commence shipping coal from these mines in quantities sufficient to supply this entire section of country. This coal is of an excellent quality and is said to give out more heat in proportion to the quantity than any other coal in use for ordinary purposes west of the mountains, and will take the place of all other kinds of bituminous coal now burned in this section. The company (incorporated under the name of the "Bear Creek Coal Company,") hold in fee simple and by lease fifty-two thousand acres of land in Mercer and Butler counties on which there are immense beds of coal, iron and limestone. Probably the richest coal mines in their possession are at Harrisville, in Butler county, eight miles from "Perdoo's," the present objective point, and twenty-three miles from the junction at Shenango. The company expect to extend the road to Harrisville early in the coming year. Here are found four large veins of very superior coal, which will shortly be developed, well calculated for various purposes, among others for use in blast furnaces, but more especially, perhaps, for the manufacture of gas. This coal will be shipped direct to the lakes for transportation to the large cities, East and West. The present officers of the Shenango and Allegheny Railroad are as follows: President, J. J. Shryock; Secretary and Treasurer, G. H. McKibben; Directors, J. J. Shryock, Wm. Reynolds, George B. Delamater, Henry Rawle, Hugh B. Wick, Thomas H. Wells, Robert B. Potter.

—The Eastern Division of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad, known as the Fan Handle, has during the summer undergone thorough repairs and is now in better condition than at any previous time since its completion. The dirt and gravel ballast has found a substitute in stone, making the track as firm and solid as a rock. The work of laying new iron and filling in of stone ballast is progressing as rapidly as possible, and will be nearly completed over the whole route, by the time cold weather sets in. Four miles of additional sidetrack have been made, which, in connection with the double rail out of Pittsburgh, makes the road perfectly safe for a large number of trains.

—The citizens of Brownsville have subscribed $70,000 towards the building of a railroad from that town to connect with the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Road at Layton. The *Genius of Liberty* proposes a new route for the projected road, which would connect with Uniontown, the county seat, as follows: "Starting at Uniontown, follow Coolick Run—the stream that passes through the western portion of the town, till you reach the property that is marked on the map as L. Brown, A. Brown, A. McCleland and M. McCleland. You are then within a short distance of the waters of Brown's Run and Dunlap's Creek. The road to Brownsville will then diverge to the right, cross the dividing ridge and strike the waters of Dunlap's Creek, and follow it to Brownsville. The road to New Geneva will follow Brown's Run till the dividing ridge between it and Cat's Run is reached, surmounting which, it will follow the latter to the river and up that to Geneva. But it is principally of the Brownsville route which we wish to speak. From Brownsville to the Johnson property, three or four miles from this place, the route is nature's road, and the grade will be very easy. It passes through one of the finest agricultural regions of our country. The farms along the route are the finest in the county, and are owned by wealthy and liberal men. If the people of Brownsville will take this route for the first proposed road, and will raise $100,000, the people through whose land the road will pass will raise $80,000, and the citizens of Uniontown will furnish $50,000 at least, and perhaps more. That will make $180,000, and will nearly if not quite grade the road. The Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad will lay the track and put the rolling stock on it, and you will have a road that will not only pay largely, but will place you nearer the east, and will afford you a cheap and speedy communication with the county seat, where the major part of your people have frequent occasion to come. It will open up one of the finest agricultural regions in the State, and will bring to your market immense quantities of grain, stock and produce of all kinds, which you can easily attract there by a cheap water carriage to Pittsburgh."

—The Baltimore *American* says: "The operations for the past year on the sixty-one miles of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville railroad, eastwardly from Pittsburgh, over which trains are now running, have been exceedingly gratifying. The exhibit made at a late meeting of the Board of Directors shows an increase of thirty per cent. of tonnage as compared with the preceding year. Some idea of the business the road is already doing may be had from the fact that the amount of coal and coke hauled over it was no less than 300,000 tons, and the total amount of raw material for manufacturing purposes, excluding coke, taken to Pittsburgh, was not less than five hundred thousand tons. What the road is destined to do when the rich mineral and agricultural regions through which it will pass are opened up and developed can scarcely be estimated. The ninety miles yet to be completed to connect it with Cumberland, says the *Allegheanian*, are all under contract.

—The Cumberland (Md.) *Civilian* of Thursday last says: The immense traffic on the line of the Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad compels the company to increase the facilities by the construction of additional tracks, and we noticed last week that a large force was engaged in building additions to the piers of the iron bridge at Piney Creek above the "Narrows," preparatory to widening it for another track. The grading for the additional track as far as Kreigsburn's is mostly done, at which point the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad will join them. Within another year most of the line of the road will be laid with a double track, and gradually steel rails will supercede the old iron ones. There will then be scarcely a limit to the capacity of the road, and we may confidently expect the annual transportation over it of more than two million tons of coal.

—The Erie Railroad combination is said to control 2,896 miles of track, independent of sidings or double track. A contemporary says: To them might be added the sixty miles from Dayton to Cincinnati, the Ohio and Mississippi road, the new line from St. Louis to Decatur and the Rock Island road from Chicago to Council Bluffs; all of which will be virtually controlled by the Michigan Southern combination. But without these additions, the combination is the most extensive hitherto known in the history of railroading, exceeding by some hundreds of miles the many lines in the interest of the Pennsylvania Central. Since it is not and cannot be a monopoly, the public will rather regard it as an advantage.

—At the late meeting at Millheim, Pa., the officers of the Lewisburg, Center and Spruce Creek Railroad Company were instructed to put the road under contract and forward it as fast as the means will permit. A gentleman from Philadelphia, present at the meeting, stated that when all other sources failed, Philadelphia would furnish the means to complete the road.

—James McHenry, of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, is stated now to be in the interests of the Erie road management, and Messrs. Peter B. Sweeney and Fred. A. Lane, now in Europe, or returning home, are understood to be negotiating with European bondholders of the Atlantic road, for the out-and-out purchase of the road by the Erie Company. Mr. McHenry, it is said, owns the great bulk of the Atlantic and Great Western Canada Shore capital.

—The Erie Railway Company is building a road from Paterson to Port Jervis, to shorten the distance twenty-four miles. When completed the present track will be used for freight alone, and the new one for passengers.

—The tunnel of the Marietta (Ohio) Railroad is cut under a well of excellent water. The well is as good as ever, and not a drop leaks through, although trains pass directly under it.

—The railroad bridge across the Ohio river between Parkersburg and Belpre is in rapid progress. The company is now employing 400 men at the stone quarry and at the bridge. There are to be six piers in the river, and it is the intention to have them all out of the reach of high water this season if possible. The main channel span is 350 feet.

A GENTLEMAN of Sweetwater, Wyoming Territory, tells a good story of his experience on his arrival at the mines in the mountains:

"It was nearly dark as he alighted from the stage at a hotel. As he entered the public room he was of course marked at once as a new comer. He had scarcely seated himself comfortably when an amiable gentleman approached him, and, with evident intention of doing the stranger a favor, quietly asked if, as he had just arrived, he did not want a 'job.' Of course, money was the object of our friend's visit to the mountains, and he at once responded in the affirmative. He would be very much obliged, indeed, if he could be put in the way of a good thing. 'Well,' said the amiable gentleman, 'there is a vacancy in the office of Deputy Sheriff, and I can secure you the appointment if you will accept; the position pays eight dollars a day.' Our friend concluded this was a fine opening, and intimated his willingness to accept the appointment. Just then an idea struck him: 'By the way,' said he, 'how happens there to be a vacancy in the office of Deputy Sheriff?' 'Well, you see, stranger,' said the amiable gentleman, 'our Deputy died last night.' Ah! indeed, how happened it?' 'Well, he had a slight misunderstanding with another gentleman, and was shot.' 'When was he appointed?' 'Day before yesterday.' 'What became of his predecessor?' 'He was shot too.' 'How long does a Deputy Sheriff live in these parts?' 'O, about twenty-four hours.' Our friend concluded to go to work in the mines, and declined to accept the appointment."

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Parties desiring to sell will please leave their notice of consignment on or before Thursday of each week in order for advertising. Prompt attention and good care will be given all stock left for sale.

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Insures against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE on Dwellings, Stores and other Buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise.

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See that all sacks are sealed and labeled with date of manufacture.

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Our NEW PATENT CLEANING MACHINERY just put in, is the latest and best in the country, and separates everything foreign from the Wheat, and so completely scours it that the hull is partially removed before grinding, consequently our Flours are *WHITER AND PUREE* than any others on the market. Our Brands are

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Made from Missouri and Southern Illinois Amber Winter Wheat.

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A choice Red and Amber Winter Wheat Flour.

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Equal to Best Ohio Flours.

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PRIME NEW PEAS, IN CANS.

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Applications for admission of Pupils may be made at the School Room during the week preceding the day of opening, between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M. It is very desirable that all Pupils be present the first day of the Term.

Persons having Sons to educate for College or Business are invited to communicate with the Principal,

Rev. T. L. BELLAM, A.M.

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Circulars will be issued in a few days, or any information relating to the School may be obtained of Miss MARKHAM, at 312 Penn street, Pittsburgh.

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The Fall Term of this Institution will commence MONDAY, September 13th. Number 13 HANNAH E. DAVIS, Principal; Miss EMMA E. HAZLETT, Associate Principal.

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Circulars giving particulars may be obtained at the principal Book stores in both cities.

Referring to Circulars it will be seen that all the ornamental as well as common branches of a thorough education will be taught.

Miss DAVIS will be in attendance at the School Rooms during the first week of September, from 10 to 12 o'clock each day. mws

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Are unsurpassed by any other native Wine. Being the pure juice of the grape, produced under Mr. Speer's own personal supervision, its purity and genuineness are guaranteed. The youngest child may partake of its generous qualities, and the weakest stomach may use it to advantage. It is particularly beneficial to the aged and debilitated, and suited to the various ailments that afflict the weaker sex. It is, in every respect, A WINE TO BE RELIED ON.

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CITY ADVERTISEMENTS.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, Pittsburgh, September 1, 1869.

NOTICE.—THE ASSESSMENT FOR GRADING MILLER STREET,

From Center avenue to Reed street, is now ready for examination, and can be seen at this office until FRIDAY, September 17, 1869, when it will be returned to the City Treasurer. All persons interested will take notice.

H. J. MOORE, City Engineer.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, Pittsburgh, September 1, 1869.

NOTICE.—THE ASSESSMENT FOR THE BOARDWALK ON BROAD STREET,

(East Liberty), from the Frankstown road to Highland avenue, is now ready for examination, and can be seen at this office until THURSDAY, September 16th, when it will be returned to the City Treasurer. All persons will take notice.

H. J. MOORE, City Engineer.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, Pittsburgh, September 1, 1869.

NOTICE.—THE ASSESSMENTS FOR GRADING BLUFF STREET,

From Cooper to Miltenberger street, is now ready for examination, and can be seen at this office until WEDNESDAY, September 15th, when it will be returned to the City Treasurer. All persons will take notice.

H. J. MOORE, City Engineer.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, Pittsburgh, September 1, 1869.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS

For Grading, Paving and Curbing Greenough street, from Try street to Liberty, will be received at this office until FRIDAY, September 10th. The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

H. J. MOORE, City Engineer.

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HYDRAULIC

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PL

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

The Penitentiary Convict's Confession—Trial of the Ex-Officer at Uniontown To-day.

In the Fayette County Criminal Court, at Uniontown, this morning, the case of the ex-police officer of Pittsburgh, who is charged with burglarizing the safe of Messrs. Shaw & Mintz, of Connellsville, some two years since, will be taken up for trial. It will be remembered that the charge is based upon the confession of a man named Robbins, now in the Penitentiary for participation in the burglary alluded to, the substance of which we gave on Monday. Since then, we have ascertained that Robbins wrote a letter to Messrs. Shaw & Kutz, stating that a man named Barnett, a blacksmith, of Connellsville, had made the tools with which the robbery was committed, and that he and Barnett had committed the burglary. Barnett was arrested and taken at Pittsburgh, and sent to Uniontown where he was subsequently discharged, there being no evidence whatever to ground the charge. We learn further that the information against the ex-officer was made shortly after the burglary was committed, but the officer who was placed in possession of the warrant was instructed by a member of the firm not to execute it, and kept him in his employ. Again the ex-officer learned that his name was being connected with the burglary, and suit for slander was immediately begun. The ex-officer took the depositions of a number of our leading citizens, including those of the Mayors of the city, Councilmen and others, in reference to character, &c., and had his case ready to be tried at court, when he was arrested last week on the old warrant. He waived a hearing, and entered bail for his appearance at court, and to-day, as stated, the case will come up for trial. Many of our citizens, including one or two of the Mayors whom the ex-officer sent for, will appear before the lot at Wilkinsburgh, donated by Mr. Kelly, will be transferred, our public spirited men should come forward and subscribe liberally.

A Swindling Circular.

A friend yesterday handed us a circular, which had been mailed in New York a few days ago, to a bank doing business in a neighboring county, in which it represented that the firm of Daily & Co., 73 Nassau street, New York, have on hand $350,000 of the best executed fac-similes of the United States Treasury notes of the denomination of $2, $5 and $100. They are declared to be so good that the best experts in New York cannot detect them, and that they will pass anywhere. The firm proposes to sell these bills at the following rates: $20 for $20; $80 for $35, and $1,000 for $80. As an inducement to get the thing started, they propose to send $200 on receipt of $5, the balance to be paid within thirty days. The banker is passing this circular around to see if matter in earnest he can make $20,000 before November, as the "fac-simile notes is as safe as if he was handling good money."

The circular holds out the tempting bait to those who might feel disposed to try their hands at "shoving," but it is a mere swindling dodge, and the man who will have out are of such a character as not to bring them within the grasp of the law. Thousands of these circulars have been sent all over the country, and some of them have been put in the hands of the police of New York, and the authorities at Washington, who will take the matter in hand. On our part, we cannot understand why the parties sending out such circulars cannot be arrested for swindling, but we are informed on good authority that they cannot, the swindler probably knowing better than attention to them, and if there are any persons sane and dishonest enough to be gulled in this way, they deserve to suffer for their folly.

A Destitute Traveler.

Yesterday morning, a woman having a young child, called at the Mayor's office and asked that her case be added to the list of destitution to Davenport, Iowa. She had been sent to Pittsburgh by the Mayor of Baltimore, who conveyed a request through her that she be sent on to Iowa, where her friends all live. Chief of Police Hague, accompanied by the woman, called at the Board of Guardians of the Poor, to procure for her the means necessary to take her to Davenport. The request for help was refused her, however, and after considerable dickering, as we learn, two dollars was put in her hand from the funds in the hands of the Guardians, and which is increased considerably every month by the fines collected by the Mayor for violating liquor selling. Mr. Patterson, the Mayor's clerk, gave her two dollars more, Chief Hague and two or three of the detective officers also contributed some of money, until she had enough to procure transportation to Davenport, and also edibles to keep her alive on the way. This is only one of the instances in which the institution of travelers which occurs in our city, and in which the liberality which some of our citizens have to be drawn upon to get them away from here.

Public Night Schools.

The Night School Committee of the Central Board of Education, met in the new rooms of the Board, No. 81 Fourth avenue, yesterday afternoon, to arrange for the opening of the public night schools in the city.

After some discussion the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That in the night schools of the different districts shall be opened on the 21st of September, 1869, and continue in session for sixty-five nights of actual teaching; each session to be not less than two hours in length.

Resolved, That an appropriation of $50 per month be made to each district having an average monthly attendance of from ten to twenty-five and $5 per month for every additional attendance of twenty pupils—the funds local to to divide said appropriation, and no teacher to receive over $50 per month.

Resolved, That the Principal of each district shall make a report to the City Superintendent, on the last day of each month, of the attendance.

There being no other business to transact the Committee adjourned.

Fight in a Watch-house Cell.

Yesterday evening the well known Patrick Friel was arrested by the police for disorderly conduct, and locked up in a cell in the watch-house, where Patrick Dwyer, a retreat was held for a similar offense, and a canine belonging to Dwyer were domiciled. The dog had not been long enough to make his acquaintance, crept into the cell through the bars unobserved by the Captain, and laid down under the bench. Friel had no sooner entered the cell than he noticed the dog and commenced to chase it, the owner interfered in its behalf and Friel turned the assault upon him. In the meantime Dwyer's wife had called to see him, and Friel came down on the floor of the cell and was beating him, yelling at the top of his voice at the same time; the dog was barking and biting at Friel, and Dwyer's wife was screaming for help. The Captain's office was full of officers at the time of a rush was made for the cell, and Friel united and placed the assault upon Dwyer, with no reason for the assault that Dwyer had refused to put his dog out, and he determined that either he or dog should have to go out, hence the assault.

An Officer After Polk Harkins—He Jumps Into the Monongahela River.

Yesterday afternoon James K. Polk Harkins, of Pittsburgh, was arrested by Officer Herring in a disorderly manner in a house on Penn near Water street. Officer Stephens, who happened along at the time, undertook to take Polk prisoner, but the latter was frustrated by the sudden departure of the offender. Polk is a good runner, but as he took a direction toward the river, the officer started to see him stop when he arrived at the water's edge, and he would then capture him, but in this he was mistaken. Harkins plunged into the water, waded out as far as he could and then swam to nearly the middle of the river. There he reached a sand bar and on that he remained nearly a half hour. At the expiration of that time a skiff came along, Polk hailed it, and getting into it was rowed to the other side of the river. The officer made no further attempts to apprehend him.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of prepayment of postage and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the postoffice:

Butler Lewis, Akron, Ohio.
Editor *Standard*, Montgomery, N. Y.
Editor Geo., Butler, Pa.
Gasbel C., Baltimore, Md.
Moore M. R., Buffalo, N. Y.
May E., Bay City, Mich.
McGinness Jas., Scranton, Pa.
Noble J. D., Brownsville, Pa.

RAISING A ROW IN THE HOUSE.—A man residing in a house on Webster avenue became rather demonstrative yesterday in consequence of a difficulty with his wife, and passers-by were surprised to see a variety of household goods come tumbling from the window. Plates, tumblers, glass ware, tin ware, and numerous other articles came out on the pavement in a style that showed there was some one celebrating forte behind. Pedestrians gave that portion of the sidewalk where the demonstration occurred, a wide berth until the arrival of a policeman checked the disturbance.

A FOURTH AVENUE ANNOYANCE.—During the rain storm on Monday night, a portion of the excavation for the sewer on Fourth avenue, between Wood, and the water and gas pipes on the north side of the avenue, leading to Diamond field and Grant street's, were broken. As a consequence the residents on that side of the avenue were without water all the forenoon of yesterday, and without gas all day and night. The gas pipe will be repaired to-day, and the company state that this will be done as soon as the company state that this will be done as quickly as possible, in order that such annoyances may occur.

THE NORMAL SCHOOL.—The Finance Committee appointed some days since to solicit subscriptions for the establishment of a State Normal School for Beaver, Allegheny and Butler counties, are hard at work, and we understand are meeting with considerable success. Persons subscribing become stockholders, and as it requires a certain number of shares to be sold before the lot at Wilkinsburgh, donated by Mr. Kelly, will be transferred, our public spirited men should come forward and subscribe liberally.

HORSE IS INJURED.—Yesterday afternoon about four o'clock a fine horse belonging to Mr. John Moorehead was being led along Fifth avenue, and when near the corner of Federal street, the animal took fright and jumped against a shed. One of the shafts entered the breast of the animal, puncturing the lungs and inflicting a serious wound that will probably result in death.

THE VERDICT.—The jury in the case of William Lebzelter, the boy who was fatally injured at the Federal street crossing, Allegheny, in attempting to jump upon a freight train, met yesterday morning, at ten o'clock, and after examining several witnesses, returned a verdict of accidental death.

CARD OF THANKS.—The German Protestant Congregation, of McKeesport, Pa., submit their thanks to the sister churches for the liberal patronage at the festival on the 21, 3d and 4th of this month. In the name of the congregation,

J. D. LEEMANN, Pastor.

PERSONAL.—Coroner Clawson will leave for Uniontown this morning to attend as a witness at court there. Alderman Donaldson will see after in the business of the office during his absence.

ROBERTS STREET.—The contractor, Mr. Patrick Keating, has commenced the paving of Roberts street and will push the work forward as rapidly as possible. If he does not, the Street Commissioner will.

CENTRAL BOARD MEETING.—A meeting of the Central Board of Education will be held in their new rooms on Fourth avenue next Tuesday.

MAYOR BRUSH.—His Honor, Mayor Brush, who has been absent from the city since Wednesday last, is expected home to-day.

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.—A semi-monthly meeting of Allegheny City Councils will be held on Thursday evening.

THE ALLEGHENY BOARD OF CONTROL.

Monthly Meeting—Reports of Committees—German Teachers—Election of Music Teacher, Etc.

A regular monthly meeting of the Allegheny Board of School Controllers was held in the Common Council Chamber last evening, President, Rev. J. B. Clark in the Chair.

Prayer was offered by Rev. J. P. King.

The Secretary called the roll when the following members announced as present: Messrs. Brahm, Beckart, Brown, Borland, Chamberlain, Dunlap, Eaton, Francis, Forester, Gerwig, Hobson, Haney, King, Kalbock, Lee, Leckhart, Minnemeyer, Miller, Moul, Mussler, McRoberts, McCance, Mcconnell, McClinton, Oakley, Pitcairn, Parke, Riegel, Swirt, Sprague, Trimble, Walton, Wilhelm, White, and Clark, President.

The minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

LOCAL BOARDS.

Reports of the local boards were presented.

Mr. Lockhart, from the Second ward, said that school had not opened on Monday last in that school had not opened on Monday last in consequence of a large sewer being built in front of the school house.

Mr. Lea, from the Fifth ward, reported that the schools had opened with an attendance of six hundred and sixty-four, a large increase over last year.

The following teachers were reported as elected for the Second ward: A. Parker was elected in place of F. John, and Duncan Peckge as assistant principal.

Mr. Lockhart reported that Miss Ella Wilson had been elected as teacher in the grammar department of the colored schools.

THE SCHOOL FOR DEAF MUTES.

On motion of Mr. McCance Rev. Dr. Brown was invited to address the Board on the subject of school matters, and he would ask that the Pittsburgh Board of Control had provided a school for deaf mutes, and he would ask that examination be taken to enable the deaf mutes of Allegheny to attend this school, the only in Allegheny to provide for their education by signing warrants appropriating twenty dollars for each pupil.

Mr. McCance stated that he had visited this school, and found that the children appeared to be making rapid progress.

Mr. Brown said a little over a week a little girl had at this school learned almost the entire alphabet, it was much more difficult to teach a dear child than one that could hear.

Mr. Francis offered a resolution that the matter be referred to the Committee on Teachers and Salaries, with instructions to report to the Board.

Mr. Dunlap thought the matter was one of great importance.

Mr. Francis offered as an amendment to the resolution that the Comitee be empowered to act.

The resolution as amended was adopted.

The President asked if the Secretary had printed in pamphlet form the annual report of the Board.

The Secretay stated that the law provided for the printing and made the publication obligatory.

GERMAN TEACHERS.

Mr. Beckert offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That when fifty or more citizens—tax-payers in any ward or the city of Allegheny—shall petition the Board of School Directors to provide for the teaching of German in schools, it shall be the duty of the Board of Directors of such ward to provide, if practicable for such purpose, and a male teacher competent to teach German.

The Secretary read the reports of the Committee as presented some time ago.

Mr. Swift thought the principle, if carried out, would necessitate the appointment of Chinese and Hebrews.

Mr. Beckert declared there were no Chinese in Allegheny that wanted to be taught, but there were so many Germans as to make German teaching indispensable.

Mr. Lockhart supported the opinions advanced by Mr. Swift.

Mr. Francis offered as an amendment to the resolution that Mr. Swift, provided, that when the Board established a high school it should appoint a teacher of German for the city.

Mr. Swift opposed the amendment by stating it a teacher of modern languages. Lost.

Mr. Francis thought there was necessity of making German a specialty in the common schools at present.

The question recurred on the resolution of Mr. Beckert.

Mr. Eaton thought our English schools were provided for teaching English exclusively. It would be better for the German people to early learn to speak English.

Mr. Francis said there were a large number of private German schools in the city, and the appointment of German teachers would increase the attendance of Germans.

The yeas and nays were called on motion of Mr. Beckert, and resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Samuel Ainsworth, Simon Brahm, John F. Burr, Frederick Beckart, Joseph Beckert, Edward Beckert, Henry Gerwig, Fred. Haney, William Mussler, Nat. McClinton, Jr., John Oakley, Wm. Pitcairn, Trimble, G. P. Wilhelm—13.

NAYS—Messrs. William Brown, Moses Borland, H. H. Dunlap, L. H. Eaton, R. R. Francis, Arthur Hobson, Rev. J. P. King, R. Lindsay Lea, James McCance, Albert Lee, Minnemeyer, R. C. Miller, George Moul, Simon McClinton, Thomas McCance, Matthew Mcconnell, D. L. Patterson, John E. Parke, Rev. E. E. Swift, Joseph P. Sprague, Robert White, Rev. J. B. Clark, President—20.

So the question was determined in the negative.

TEACHERS AND SALARIES.

Mr. Rollock moved that the salaries of each principal in the city who is teaching more than six assistants be fixed at $1,400 per year.

A motion was made to lay the matter on the table. Lost.

Mr. Rollock moved to amend, that those principals having less than six assistants receive a salary of $1,200.

Mr. Eaton said if the salaries were not varied the best teachers in the city would be drawn off elsewhere. Let fair salaries be paid, or else the schools will languish.

The amendment of Mr. Moul was lost.

The yeas and nays were called on the motion of Mr. Rollock, and resulted as follows: yeas 26, nays 27; so the question was declared lost.

There being no other business to transact the Committee adjourned.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Monthly Meeting Yesterday—Reports of the Health Officers and Meat Inspectors.

The Board of Health met in regular session yesterday afternoon, at their rooms on Fourth avenue.

Members present—Messrs. Wilson, Pearson, Welsh and Case.

The reports of the Health Officer, Assistant Health Officer and Meat Inspector, were read and inspected.

REPORTS.

The report of Health Officer Gray shows one hundred and four nuisances abated, or in process of abatement, during the month of August, on account of which ninety-three persons were notified. The number of permits granted to clean cesspools were forty, for which eighty dollars were received, and the expenditures of the month were twelve dollars and ten cents. The Board received sixty dollars from fines for cleaning cesspools without permits.

The report of the Assistant Health Officer Mr. Williams, shows one hundred and thirty-one nuisances abated, on account of which one hundred and eleven persons were notified.

From the report of Mr. Weaver, Meat Inspector, it appears that during the month his visits to the markets, meat shops and drove yards numbered 658. He condemned thirty pieces of meat, from small portions to a half barrel, mostly corned beef. There are now in existence sixty-six meat shops, classed as follows: First, 26; second, 30; third, 14. He reports the markets and shops as having been well supplied, considering the hot weather.

The Secretary read a petition from John Ward for license to clean cesspools. He states that he has already one tank in use, and has ordered another, as shown by note from J. M. Bush & Son, plumbers.

On motion of Mr. Weish, Mr. Ward's petition was granted.

The executive committee was notified that one machine was ready for inspection. It was determined to be taken to examine and be present at the machine.

On motion of Mr. Case, warrants were ordered to be drawn for the payment of the Health officers, the Physician of the Board, and in payment of a bill of Messrs. Arcbett & Anderson for printing.

On motion adjourned.

SINGULAR AFFAIR.

A Man Shot on Second Avenue—The Perpetrator Gives Himself Up, But is Afterwards Released.

Yesterday evening, at six o'clock, Chief of Police Hague brought to the watch-house a young man whom he requested to have locked up until this morning. He stated to the officers that he had shot a man, and had came there to deliver himself up to the authorities. The young man then repeated the statement made to the Chief to the Captain, and exhibited a single barreled pistol, with which he said the the shooting had been done. He was then taken back and placed in a cell, and afterwards told Capt. Graham that his name was Chas. Mullin, and he was nineteen years old.

He said that the man whom he said he had shot was Samuel Humphrey, and that he lived just two doors from where he (Mullin) lived on Second avenue, near Grant street. He further stated that Humphrey came into his mother's house on Monday evening, and conducted himself in such a manner that Mrs. Mullin ordered him out. He refused to go, and a fight which lasted for some time, took place. Mullin, Charles then went up stairs and got a single barreled pistol, loaded it and returned to bite his mother, and as soon as Humphrey noticed the pistol he attempted to Mullin and ran at him, when Mullin retreated and ran out of the house and down Second avenue. After getting a short distance away, he heard some glass breaking, and turning and looking back he saw Humphrey putting out the glass of the window from the inside of the room. He also saw another man, apparently trying to climb in the window, at which he drew up the pistol, and taking aim at Humphrey, discharged the contents of the pistol at him, firing through the door. It being open, Mullin stated that he thought the ball struck Humphrey in the neck, as he screamed. He then ran to a neighbor's house, borrowed a coat and hat, and after resting a few moments, came to the officer and gave himself up. He was glad to think the young man Mullin is dead, and his mother keeps a variety store on Second avenue, and is said to have been under the influence of liquor, is a middle aged man, and has a wife, but no family. He has been living with his family on more than one occasion, and Charles thought he certainly had killed her husband, and to prevent it, if possible, he fired at him.

After Mullin had been locked up Chief Hague visited the scene of the shooting, and there learned that the ball had missed Humphrey and struck the window casing, the one whom Mullin saw trying to prevent him from making his escape. The wound inflicted was only skin deep, however, and as there appeared to be no desire to prosecute, Chief Hague released the young man to be released, which was complied with and Mullin set at liberty.

Additional City Expenditures.

The expenditures for water extension during the month of August, as shown in the pay roll approved by the Water Committee of Councils at its meeting on Monday night, aggregate $24,880 14. It is but proper to state, however, that $2,000 of the amount paid for caulking furnished by William Smith; $2,623 75 for lead; $1,718 00 for fire plugs and stopcocks; $8,258 10 for pipe, and $2,000 on account of balance for incidental expenses. The expenditures for the year are as near as may be those of the previous months. The amount is charged to appropriation No. 24, Water Extension Fund.

The pay roll of the Water Department (Water Works expenses) for the month of August, approved by the Committee, amounts to $4,478 80. This sum comes out of appropriation No. 6.

The sinking fund has been drawn on to the extent of $100,000 during the past month, in paying matured city bonds.

The appropriations and amount of city expenditures given in a tabular statement, show the following exhibit:

Amount previously stated	$20,829 48
Water Extension	24,880 14
Water Works	4,478 80
Interest	19,000 00
Grand total	$69,528 42

Police Intelligence.

[Before Alderman Donaldson.

TWO CHARGES.

James E. McCleary, of Mansfield, his brother, John McCleary, with surety of the peace and larceny by bailee. It was alleged that the accused came into possession of some $70 belonging to the complainant, which he not only refused to return when requested to do so, but threatened his brother with violence. Warrants were issued in both cases.

[Before Alderman Taylor.]

FALSE PRETENSE CASES.

Valentine Ganter charged John Hager with false pretense in that the latter had obtained from him a pair of boots, worth thirteen dollars, by representing that he was part owner in a livery stable in Sharpsburg, and that business was good when in fact the business was poor. The boots now alleges was false. A warrant was issued.

Frank Ellick made a similar information against Charles Cooper, alleging that he obtained the use of a dwelling belonging to deponent by false representations. Cooper was committed in bank, and by means thereof cheated and defrauded. The payment of eighteen dollars rent. The accused was arrested and held for a hearing.

[Before Alderman Humbert.]

LARCENY BY BAILEE.

J. M. Barry lodged complaint against a negro named Higates for larceny by bailee. Barry states that Higates came to his residence and sold to the value of $101 60 to sell on commission. Fifty-two dollars was returned, but the remaining forty-one dollars and sixty cents has not yet been accounted for hence the suit. Several witnesses were examined in the case, and yesterday Higates waived further proceedings and gave bail in the sum of $200.

ASSAULT WITH A PITCHFORK.

J. Lawson made information before the same magistrate charging George Chisell with assault. The parties are colored, and are employed at the livery stable of Messrs. Moreland & Mitchell, on Liberty street. Yesterday during a difficulty Lawson alleges that Chisell rushed upon him with a pitchfork in his hand and would doubtless have thrust it into him had not he been prevented. A warrant was issued.

[Before Deputy Mayor Butler.]

CONFLICTING STORIES.

M. Malone and Messrs. Messrs. Marshall & Kerr, contractors, were before Deputy Mayor Butler yesterday for obstructing Fifth avenue, on complaint of Mr. Bowman, Commissioner. They were fined and discharged.

COMMON CASES.

Nineteen common cases were disposed of in the usual manner by Deputy Mayor Butler yesterday.

[Before Alderman Lindsey.]

FINAL HEARING.

A final hearing was had in the case of Geo. M. Myers, of the Mansion House, and the defendant was discharged. Turtle Creek.

[Before Alderman McMasters.]

BIGAMY.

John Luser preferred a charge of bigamy against Sarah S. Boreland. The prosecutor alleges that defendant has three husbands, one in the penitentiary, the other living with her and the present one has been living with for some time, is an engineer. The accused was committed for court. Subsequently Luser also made an information for fornication against James Boreland, her last husband, and he gave bail for court.

[Before Alderman Strain.]

NUISANCE.

Joseph Chambers made information against Mrs. Gallaher, who resides on Pasture Lane, Allegheny, charging the defendant with keeping a swine pen on her premises, and ugly to the door. The accused was arrested and held for a hearing on Friday.

[Before Alderman Lynch.]

ASSAULT AND BATTERY CASES.

Michael Joyce preferred a charge of assault and battery against Patrick Shaw, a foreman in Anderson, Cooke & Co.'s steel works. The prosecutor alleged that on the 6th of September the accused struck him down and kicked and otherwise assaulted him. The parties live in Virginia alley.

[Before Alderman Butler.]

Cath arine Duffy preferred a charge of assault and battery against Mrs. Mary Lafferty. The accused alleges that he can prove an *alibi*.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—This establishment was reopened last evening under the most flattering auspices, there being a large and brilliant audience in attendance. The Worrell Sisters—Jennie, Sallie and Irene—made their appearance, and were enthusiastically received, proving that on their brief visit of last season, although they labored under many disadvantages, they are a host in themselves. The burlesque of "Lalla Rookh" is a very laughable absurdity, full of puns and hits that are local in a New York sense, but palatable by the general public. The Sisters have a fair opportunity to display their remarkable versatility in the dialogue being liberally interspersed with songs and dances. Miss Sophie has recovered her voice, and gave a number of songs in a very acceptable manner. The songs and dances were all encored, and the play passed off most satisfactorily. The new scenery and improved stage appointments added greatly to the attractiveness of the performance. To-night the Sisters will present their amusing burlesque, the Field of the Cloth of Gold."

PITTSBURGH THEATER.—The performances here last evening were witnessed by a large and appreciative audience. Each and every performer exerts herself or himself to please, and they thus succeed in giving a most enjoyable entertainment. An attractive bill is announced for this evening.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES THEATER.—The interest in this popular resort is certainly well maintained, judging from the large and delighted audiences nightly in attendance. Mr. Beamer, the new manager, is determined to do all in his power to make the Varieties attractive.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Criminal Court—Judge Mellon.

Court met at 9 o'clock yesterday morning and the following business was transacted:

VERDICT OF NOT GUILTY.

In the case of Thomas Elliott, tried for assault and battery, reported yesterday, the jury found a verdict of "not guilty," the costs to be divided between the defendant and the prosecutor, David Owens.

ABANDONMENT AND SURETY.

Joseph Sharp, of Tempperanceville, had a hearing on a charge of abandonment and surety of the peace, preferred by his wife Catharine Sharp. In the abandonment case he was required to give bonds to pay fifteen dollars per month for the support of his family, and in the surety case bail was required in the sum of $500.

CASE OF ALLEGED INHUMAN TREATMENT.

Frank Lendstetter, a resident of Hampton township, was placed on trial on an indictment charging him with inhuman and cruel treatment of his wife.

The first witness called was R. McElhenny, township constable. He testified that sometime in the month of August last, Lenstetter came complained to him that Lenstetter was here treating his wife inhumanly. He went to the farm occupied by defendant and his brother and wife. He went to an outbuilding and found defendant's wife, who was dead, lying on a dirty bed, partially naked, without sufficient bed clothing to cover her. The building was about ten by twelve feet in dimensions, was separated from the dwelling, had but one window in the panes of which were broken, and the door secured by a lock on the outside. There was no floor, and the place was covered with filth and vermin; that her only was covered with sores, and that she appeared to be in a starving condition. He also testified that he went to the house with his constable upon the treatment of his wife, and that he told him (witness) to mind his own business. Witness made several visits to the place ordered another, as shown by note from J. M. Bush & Son, plumbers.

On motion of Mr. Weish, Mr. Ward's petition was granted.

The executive committee was notified that one machine was ready for inspection. It was determined to be taken to examine and be present at the machine.

On motion of Mr. Case, warrants were ordered to be drawn for the payment of the Health officers, the Physician of the Board, and in payment of a bill of Messrs. Arcbett & Anderson for printing.

On motion adjourned.

SINGULAR AFFAIR.

A Man Shot on Second Avenue—The Perpetrator Gives Himself Up, But is Afterwards Released.

Yesterday evening, at six o'clock, Chief of Police Hague brought to the watch-house a young man whom he requested to have locked up until this morning. He stated to the officers that he had shot a man, and had came there to deliver himself up to the authorities. The young man then repeated the statement made to the Chief to the Captain, and exhibited a single barreled pistol, with which he said the the shooting had been done. He was then taken back and placed in a cell, and afterwards told Capt. Graham that his name was Chas. Mullin, and he was nineteen years old.

He said that the man whom he said he had shot was Samuel Humphrey, and that he lived just two doors from where he (Mullin) lived on Second avenue, near Grant street. He further stated that Humphrey came into his mother's house on Monday evening, and conducted himself in such a manner that Mrs. Mullin ordered him out. He refused to go, and a fight which lasted for some time, took place. Mullin, Charles then went up stairs and got a single barreled pistol, loaded it and returned to bite his mother, and as soon as Humphrey noticed the pistol he attempted to Mullin and ran at him, when Mullin retreated and ran out of the house and down Second avenue. After getting a short distance away, he heard some glass breaking, and turning and looking back he saw Humphrey putting out the glass of the window from the inside of the room. He also saw another man, apparently trying to climb in the window, at which he drew up the pistol, and taking aim at Humphrey, discharged the contents of the pistol at him, firing through the door. It being open, Mullin stated that he thought the ball struck Humphrey in the neck, as he screamed. He then ran to a neighbor's house, borrowed a coat and hat, and after resting a few moments, came to the officer and gave himself up. He was glad to think the young man Mullin is dead, and his mother keeps a variety store on Second avenue, and is said to have been under the influence of liquor, is a middle aged man, and has a wife, but no family. He has been living with his family on more than one occasion, and Charles thought he certainly had killed her husband, and to prevent it, if possible, he fired at him.

After Mullin had been locked up Chief Hague visited the scene of the shooting, and there learned that the ball had missed Humphrey and struck the window casing, the one whom Mullin saw trying to prevent him from making his escape. The wound inflicted was only skin deep, however, and as there appeared to be no desire to prosecute, Chief Hague released the young man to be released, which was complied with and Mullin set at liberty.

Additional City Expenditures.

The expenditures for water extension during the month of August, as shown in the pay roll approved by the Water Committee of Councils at its meeting on Monday night, aggregate $24,880 14. It is but proper to state, however, that $2,000 of the amount paid for caulking furnished by William Smith; $2,623 75 for lead; $1,718 00 for fire plugs and stopcocks; $8,258 10 for pipe, and $2,000 on account of balance for incidental expenses. The expenditures of the month were twelve dollars and ten cents. The Board received sixty dollars from fines for cleaning cesspools without permits.

The report of the Assistant Health Officer Mr. Williams, shows one hundred and thirty-one nuisances abated, on account of which one hundred and eleven persons were notified.

From the report of Mr. Weaver, Meat Inspector, it appears that during the month his visits to the markets, meat shops and drove yards numbered 658. He condemned thirty pieces of meat, from small portions to a half barrel, mostly corned beef. There are now in existence sixty-six meat shops, classed as follows: First, 26; second, 30; third, 14. He reports the markets and shops as having been well supplied, considering the hot weather.

The Secretary read a petition from John Ward for license to clean cesspools. He states that he has already one tank in use, and has ordered another, as shown by note from J. M. Bush & Son, plumbers.

On motion of Mr. Weish, Mr. Ward's petition was granted.

The executive committee was notified that one machine was ready for inspection. It was determined to be taken to examine and be present at the machine.

On motion of Mr. Case, warrants were ordered to be drawn for the payment of the Health officers, the Physician of the Board, and in payment of a bill of Messrs. Arcbett & Anderson for printing.

On motion adjourned.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS

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Interest Allowed on Deposits.

MONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.

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To Holders of 5-20 Bonds.

BY EXCHANGING YOUR 5-20'S FOR

U. S. THIRTY YEAR CURRENCY SIXES,

The Premium Received on the Exchange will pay the difference between Gold and Currency. Interest for SIX YEARS WITH GOLD AT 1-33.

BONDS ON HAND FOR DELIVERY.

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CITY OF PITTSBURGH

Seven Per Cent.

Water Main Extension Bonds.

EXEMPT FROM STATE, COUNTY AND CITY TAXATION.

For sale at Par and Accrued Interest, by

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Cor. Fourth av. and Smithfield st.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, September 7, 1869.

Some considerable activity was observed in the local money market to-day. The offerings at bank were larger, and the demand from the street, from the agents of the private bankers. The street, however, is scarce of any acceptable paper at the rates which usually satisfy the open market.

The following stocks were sold last evening on the second floor of the Commercial Sales Rooms, 106 Smithfield street, by A. McIlwaine, Auctioneer:

Union National Bank	$152	00
Coalmen's Trust Company	94	00
Allegheny Suspension Bridge	12	00
Perrysville Plank Road	12	00

—The marked decline in government bonds to-day is evidence of the sharp turn which the money market East has taken. It was reported stringent and plump seven per cent. on call was the rate, in gold transactions 1-32 was refused. Reports coming to us to-day from the New York market it is evident the fears had the ascendancy, in everything except gold. The *Tribune* thinks the present speculation is based upon the unfounded fear in the market, and has the effect of checking business in the mercantile and produce trade to a ruinous extent. Secretary Boutwell has now the opportunity to put a stop to the to-day or fifteen millions of gold, which he could easily spare. If he would at once offer to buy ten or fifteen millions of bonds, payable in gold, he would break down speculation and enhance the Government credit. The exchange of gold for bonds would not disturb the currency balances of the banks, as it would only be an exchange of one kind of money for another. The addition of ten millions to the street would give an ample supply for the mercantile class and would discourage speculation for an advance until the crops are moved, when the money market would regulate itself regardless of the speculative influences of Wall street.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following list of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
1881's, 6's	122½	122½	122
1862 5-20's	122½	122½	122
1864 5-20's	122½	122½	122
1865 5-20's, old	122	122	121½
1865 5-20's, new	120½	120½	120½
1867 5-20's	120½	120½	120½
1868 5-20's	120½	120½	120½
10-40's	113½	113½	113½
Gold	136½	136¾	136¾

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote Dallas States Securities in New York to-day as follows:

	Sept. 6.	Sept. 7.	Adv. Dec.
6-20's, 1867	120½	120½	
U. S. 6s, 1881	122	122	
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	122	122	
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	122	122	
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	122	122	
U. S. 10-40s	113½	113½	
5-20s, Jan. and July, 1865	120½	120½	
5-20s, Jan. and July, 1867	120½	120½	
5-20s, Jan. and July, 1868	120½	120½	

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth street, shows the amount of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

September 7, 1869.	10:00 11:30	A M	12:30	M	1:30	P M	3 P M
New York Central	203½	203½	203½	203½	203½		
Hudson River	183	183	183	183	183		
Harlem	150	150					
Michigan Central	135	135					
Michigan Southern	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½		
Illinois Central	148	148					
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½		
Fort Wayne	100	100					
Chicago and North western	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½		
do preferred	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½		
Toledo and Wabash	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½		
Toledo and Wabash, pref.	100	100					
Chicago and Alton	135	135					
do preferred	135	135					
St. Paul, preferred	87½	87½					
St. Paul and Mississippi	30½	30½					
Pacific Mail	103½	103½					
Western Union Telegraph	33½	33½	33½	33½	33½		
Atlantic Express	75	75					
Merchants Union Express	30½	30½					
American M. U. Ex	30½	30½					
Wells, Fargo Express	18½	18½					
United States Ex	62½	62½					

The *Herald* of yesterday morning remarks as follows: The dullness and quiet of the summer have given place to great activity in Wall street and the money market, attended with unusual briskness. The chief movements of the past week were in the Gold Room, where a bull combination or speculative capital and ingenious and unlimited boldness have taken the market by storm and precipitated a contest seldom equalled in monetary affairs for the enormous character of the transactions involved. It seems that a few weeks since, when gold was going down so rapidly before the removal of the Treasury surplus from this season, and had touched 131½, the clique were secretly purchasing the gold which the "bears" were selling short. They did not show their hands, however, until Thursday last, when the whole amount offered for sale by the government at the Sub-Treasury in this city was taken in one lot and so greedily sold for "long" account. Several were not only higher than other days, but in advance of the then market price. The street was once completely in the situation, and the "bears" were thrown into consternation by a sudden and steady rise of gold from 136¼ to the extreme figure touched on Saturday. The clique refused to sell, and the "bears" were dismayed and were heavy sellers, giving the "bulls" all they would take. The total clearances of gold on Saturday aggregated $60,000,000, an enormous sum of nearly four hundred millions of dollars per week. The speculative character of gold is daily seldom more than two or three millions of dollars. This will show the speculative character of the speculation which is going on in the Gold Room. In other words the speculators on the floor of the Gold Room do in one week four times more gold than there is in the whole United States during the same time than there is in all the banks in this city. The contest was still in progress up to the close of Daylight on Saturday evening, when the price fell off to 137¼, but was strong at that figure. The "bears" will hold out till the bottom shipments come to their rescue. The "bulls" say that meantime they will "squeeze" them by extreme high prices, and equal in the aggregate to a still further advance.

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 8, Fourth avenue (Apollo Building) dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in